IN THE SPECIFICATION

Replace the paragraph beginning at column 5, line 15, with the following:

A1 Combinations of substituents and/or variables are [pennissible]permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

Replace the paragraph beginning at column 8, line 42, with the following:

A2 The daily dosage of the products may be varied over a range from 0.01 to 1,000 mg per adult human/per day. For oral administration, the compositions are preferably provided in the form of tablets containing 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 25.0, and 50.0 milligrams of the active ingredient for the symptomatic adjustment of the dosage to the patient to be treated. An effective amount of the drug is ordinarily supplied at a dosage level of from about 0.0002 mg/kg to about 50 [mgas/g] mg/kg of body weight per day. The range is more particularly from about 0.001 [msg/kg] mg/kg to 7 mg/kg of body weight per day.

Replace the paragraph beginning at column 16, line 34, with the following:

A3 To mixture of N-(diphenylmethyl)-4-methyl-3-oxo-4-axa-5α-androst-1-ene-17-β-carboxamide (obtain via the procedures of Example 8, 100 mg, 0.20 mmoles), sodium hydride (8.8 mg, 0.22 mmoles) and tetrahydrofuran (2.0 mL) was added [jodomethane] iodomethane (0.0138 mL, 0.22 mmoles). The reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched with water and the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in methylene chloride (75 mL) and washed with water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* to give a yellow/white foam. The crude foam was chromatographed on preparative TLC plates (SiO_2) using 1:9 acetone: methylene chloride as the mobile phase to yield the titled compound as a white foam. TLC rf = 0.6, 1:9 acetone:methylene chloride.

Replace the paragraph beginning at column 20, line 60, with the following: